

10/510, 246  
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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:43:46 ON 23 JUL 2007)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPPIO' ENTERED AT 08:44:04 ON 23  
JUL 2007

L1	34282 S MALDI
L2	25195 S L1 AND MATRIX?
L3	97 S L2 AND EMBED?
L4	88 S L3 AND DESOR?
L5	38 S L4 AND PD<2003
L6	24 DUPLICATE REMOVE L5 (14 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L7	3 S L6 AND CLEAV?
L8	21 S L6 NOT L7

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L7	3 S L6 AND CLEAV?
L8	21 S L6 NOT L7

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ANSWER 16 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1996:308044 CAPLUS  
DN 124:335776  
ED Entered STN: 25 May 1996  
TI Matrix-assisted laser desorption-ionization (MALDI) mass spectrometry of biological molecules  
AU Karas, M.; Bahr, U.  
CS Institute Medical Physics and Biophysics, University Munster, Muenster, 48149, Germany  
SO NATO ASI Series; Series C: Mathematical and Physical Sciences (1996), 475 (Mass Spectrometry in Biomolecular Sciences), 33-49  
CODEN: NSCSDW; ISSN: 0258-2023  
PB Kluwer  
DT Journal; General Review  
LA English  
CC 6-0 (General Biochemistry)  
Section cross-reference(s): 9  
AB A review with 72 refs. Matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization mass spectrometry (MALDI-MS) is an anal. technique for fast and precise mass determination of biol. mols. Intact mol. ions are produced by short pulsed laser irradiation of the biomols. which are embedded in a matrix consisting of small highly absorbing organic mols. Mass anal. is carried out in a linear or reflector time-of-flight mass spectrometer. The accessible mass range is 500 000 Da, a mass accuracy of up to 0.01 % can be reached, the sample amts. required are 1 pmol or less. Proteins, glycoproteins, oligonucleotides and oligosaccharides can be analyzed.  
ST MALDI protein glycoproteins oligonucleotides oligosaccharides  
review; mass spectrometry MALDI matrix biomol review  
IT Glycoproteins, properties  
Oligosaccharides  
Proteins, properties  
RL: ANT (Analyte); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study)  
(a review of matrix-assisted laser desorption-ionization (MALDI) mass spectrometry of biol. mols.)  
IT Molecules  
(biochem., a review of matrix-assisted laser desorption-ionization (MALDI) mass spectrometry of biol. mols.)  
IT Nucleotides, properties  
RL: ANT (Analyte); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study)  
(oligo-, a review of matrix-assisted laser desorption-ionization (MALDI) mass spectrometry of biol. mols.)  
IT Mass spectrometry  
(photodesorption/photoionization, laser-induced, matrix assisted; a review of matrix-assisted laser desorption-ionization (MALDI) mass spectrometry of biol. mols.)

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 ST MALDI protein glycoproteins oligonucleotides oligosaccharides review; mass spectrometry MALDI matrix biomol review  
 IT Glycoproteins, properties  
 Oligosaccharides  
 Proteins, properties  
 RL: ANT (Analyte); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study)  
 (a review of matrix-assisted laser desorption-ionization (MALDI) mass spectrometry of biol. mols.)  
 IT Molecules  
 (biochem., a review of matrix-assisted laser desorption-ionization (MALDI) mass spectrometry of biol. mols.)  
 IT Nucleotides, properties  
 RL: ANT (Analyte); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study)  
 (oligo-, a review of matrix-assisted laser desorption-ionization (MALDI) mass spectrometry of biol. mols.)  
 IT Mass spectrometry  
 (photodesorption/photoionization, laser-induced, matrix assisted; a review of matrix-assisted laser desorption-ionization (MALDI) mass spectrometry of biol. mols.)

ANSWER 17 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1996:222109 CAPLUS

ED Entered STN: 16 Apr 1996

TI Functionality analysis of polymers by MALDI-MS

AU Pasch, H.

CS Deutsches Kunststoff-Institut, Darmstadt, 64289, Germany

SO Book of Abstracts, 211th ACS National Meeting, New Orleans, LA, March 24-28 (1996), POLY-374 Publisher: American Chemical Society, Washington, D. C.

CODEN: 62PIAJ

DT Conference; Meeting Abstract

LA English

AB Matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization mass

spectrometry (MALDI-MS) is a new, most promising method for the anal. of oligomers and polymers with respect to molar mass and chemical composition. By embedding macromols. in a suitable matrix and irradiating the sample with laser pulses, intact mol. ions are produced, which are analyzed in a time-of-flight mass spectrometer. A major advantage of MALDI-MS over other MS techniques is the significant reduction of fragmentation and the extended mass range. The talk will discuss the application of MALDI-MS in functionality anal. of telechelic oligomers and macromonomers. It will demonstrate that in addition to molar mass information the functionality type distribution can be obtained. In combination with liquid chromatog. MALDI-MS can be used as a molar mass and chemical composition sensitive detector.

ANSWER 19 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1994:625574 CAPLUS

DN 121:225574

ED Entered STN: 12 Nov 1994

TI Detection limits for matrix-assisted laser desorption  
of polypeptides with an external ion source Fourier-transform mass  
spectrometer

AU Li, Yunzhi; McIver, Robert T., Jr.

CS Dep. Chem., Univ. California, Irvine, CA, 92717, USA

SO Rapid Communications in Mass Spectrometry (1994), 8(9), 743-9  
CODEN: RCMSEF; ISSN: 0951-4198

DT Journal

LA English

CC 9-5 (Biochemical Methods)

AB Sensitivity in the low-femtomole range with mass resolution greater than  
20000 is demonstrated for several polypeptides analyzed by a mass  
spectrometer that pairs matrix-assisted laser desorption  
/ionization (MALDI) and Fourier-transform mass spectrometry  
(FTMS). The compds. investigated were substance P, renin substrate,  
melittin, the B-chain of the bovine insulin, and bovine insulin. Standard  
solns. of the polypeptides were prepared with 30% acetonitrile + water, and  
micropipettes were used to transfer small amts. (1-20 fmol) to a sample  
probe. The samples were embedded in a large excess of  
matrix material (2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid) and ionized by a pulse  
from an excimer laser. The FTMS instrument used for these expts. has the  
MALDI source in a sep. chamber outside the magnetic field. Ions  
are extracted from the source and transported by an RF-only quadrupole ion  
guide to an FTMS analyzer cell mounted in the homogeneous region of a 6.5  
T supercond. magnet. The high sensitivity of MALDI-FTMS is due,  
in part, to the high transfer efficiency of the ion guide, even for ions  
with a wide range of kinetic energies. The ion guide is easy to use  
because there are only two adjustments (RF amplitude and DC offset  
voltage), and unlike electrostatic ion transport means, alignment of it  
with the axis of the magnetic field is not critical. The mass resolution and  
sensitivity of MALDI-FTMS is compared with that of MALDI  
done with time-of-flight, magnetic sector, and quadrupole ion-trap mass  
spectrometers.

ST protein detection laser desorption mass spectrometry; Fourier  
transform mass spectrometer protein detection

IT Ion sources

Spectrometers

(detection limits for matrix-assisted laser  
desorption of polypeptides with an external ion source  
Fourier-transform mass spectrometer)

IT Proteins, analysis

RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)

(detection limits for matrix-assisted laser  
desorption of polypeptides with an external ion source  
Fourier-transform mass spectrometer)

IT 9004-10-8, Insulin, analysis

RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)

(B-chain; detection limits for matrix-assisted laser  
desorption of polypeptides with an external ion source  
Fourier-transform mass spectrometer)

IT 11002-13-4, Renin substrate 20449-79-0, Melittin 33507-63-0, Substance  
P

RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)

(detection limits for matrix-assisted laser  
desorption of polypeptides with an external ion source  
Fourier-transform mass spectrometer)

ANSWER 19 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1994:625574 CAPLUS

DN 121:225574

ED Entered STN: 12 Nov 1994

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CODEN: RCMSEF; ISSN: 0951-4198

DT Journal

LA English

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spectrometer that pairs matrix-assisted laser desorption  
/ionization (MALDI) and Fourier-transform mass spectrometry  
(FTMS). The compds. investigated were substance P, renin substrate,  
melittin, the B-chain of the bovine insulin, and bovine insulin. Standard  
solns. of the polypeptides were prepared with 30% acetonitrile + water, and  
micropipettes were used to transfer small amts. (1-20 fmol) to a sample  
probe. The samples were embedded in a large excess of  
matrix material (2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid) and ionized by a pulse  
from an excimer laser. The FTMS instrument used for these expts. has the  
MALDI source in a sep. chamber outside the magnetic field. Ions  
are extracted from the source and transported by an RF-only quadrupole ion  
guide to an FTMS analyzer cell mounted in the homogeneous region of a 6.5  
T supercond. magnet. The high sensitivity of MALDI-FTMS is due,  
in part, to the high transfer efficiency of the ion guide, even for ions  
with a wide range of kinetic energies. The ion guide is easy to use  
because there are only two adjustments (RF amplitude and DC offset  
voltage), and unlike electrostatic ion transport means, alignment of it  
with the axis of the magnetic field is not critical. The mass resolution and  
sensitivity of MALDI-FTMS is compared with that of MALDI  
done with time-of-flight, magnetic sector, and quadrupole ion-trap mass  
spectrometers:

ST protein detection laser desorption mass spectrometry; Fourier  
transform mass spectrometer protein detection

IT Ion sources  
Spectrometers  
(detection limits for matrix-assisted laser  
desorption of polypeptides with an external ion source  
Fourier-transform mass spectrometer)

IT Proteins, analysis  
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)  
(detection limits for matrix-assisted laser  
desorption of polypeptides with an external ion source  
Fourier-transform mass spectrometer)

IT 9004-10-8, Insulin, analysis  
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)  
(B-chain; detection limits for matrix-assisted laser  
desorption of polypeptides with an external ion source  
Fourier-transform mass spectrometer)

IT 11002-13-4, Renin substrate 20449-79-0, Melittin 33507-63-0, Substance  
P  
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)  
(detection limits for matrix-assisted laser  
desorption of polypeptides with an external ion source  
Fourier-transform mass spectrometer)

AN 2001:609580 CAPLUS  
DN 136:263433  
ED Entered STN: 22 Aug 2001  
TI N-C $\alpha$  bond cleavage of the peptide backbone via hydrogen abstraction  
AU Takayam, Mitsuo  
CS Graduate School of Sciences, Yokohama City University, Yokohama, 236-0027, Japan  
SO Journal of the American Society for Mass Spectrometry (2001), 12(9), 1044-1049  
CODEN: JAMSEF; ISSN: 1044-0305  
PB Elsevier Science Inc.  
DT Journal  
LA English  
CC 34-3 (Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins)  
Section cross-reference(s): 22, 73  
AB The specific cleavage of N-C $\alpha$  bonds on the peptide backbone to form the so-called 'c' and 'z +2' products, which can be used for the rapid determination of protein amino-acid sequences, has been examined to clarify the mechanism(s) that occur during hydrogen abstraction induced by bombardment with 337-nm laser photons in matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization (MALDI) method. Intramol. hydrogen abstraction, which results from the hydrogen(s) on the C $\alpha$  or C $\beta$  carbon, did not occur with a deuterium-labeled dodecapeptide. To confirm a proposition that intermol. hydrogen abstraction occurs between the peptide and the MALDI matrix, a deuterium dodecapeptide embedded in a deuterium 2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid matrix at a molar ratio of 1:7000 was analyzed. The resulting deuterium c product ions suggested that c ions form via intermol. hydrogen abstraction, although the results obtained did not deny any other possibilities such as intramol. transfer of labile hydrogen. A mechanism for the N-C $\alpha$  bond cleavage has been proposed that the formation of hypervalent radical species and subsequent prompt bond cleavages occur. The proposed mechanism successfully rationalizes the formation of both the z +2 and the c product ions.  
ST bond cleavage peptide MALDI deuterium exchange mol structure detn  
IT Laser ionization mass spectrometry  
(photodesorption, matrix-assisted; study of N-C $\alpha$  bond cleavage of the peptide backbone via hydrogen abstraction using MALDI and deuterium exchange techniques)  
IT Laser desorption mass spectrometry  
(photoionization, matrix-assisted; study of N-C $\alpha$  bond cleavage of the peptide backbone via hydrogen abstraction using MALDI and deuterium exchange techniques)  
IT Bond cleavage  
Exchange reaction  
Molecular structure determination methods  
(study of N-C $\alpha$  bond cleavage of the peptide backbone via hydrogen abstraction using MALDI and deuterium exchange techniques)  
IT Peptides, properties  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(study of N-C $\alpha$  bond cleavage of the peptide backbone via hydrogen abstraction using MALDI and deuterium exchange techniques)  
IT 404956-26-9 404956-28-1  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(study of N-C $\alpha$  bond cleavage of the peptide backbone via hydrogen abstraction using MALDI and deuterium exchange techniques)  
RE.CNT 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD



RE

- (1) Barber, M; J C S Chem Commun 1981, P325 CAPLUS
- (2) Biemann, K; Biomed Environ Mass Spectrom 1988, V16, P99 MEDLINE
- (3) Brown, R; Anal Chem 1995, V67, P3990 CAPLUS
- (4) Brown, R; J Am Soc Mass Spectrom 1996, V7, P225 CAPLUS
- (5) de Heer, M; J Am Chem Soc 2000, V122, P2355 CAPLUS
- (6) Harvey, D; Org Mass Spectrom 1993, V28, P287 CAPLUS
- (7) Karas, M; Int J Mass Spectrom Ion Processes 1987, V78, P53 CAPLUS
- (8) Lennon, J; Protein Science 1997, V6, P2446 CAPLUS
- (9) Lennon, J; Protein Science 1999, V8, P2487 CAPLUS
- (10) Lockyer, N; Int J Mass Spectrom 1998, V176, P77 CAPLUS
- (11) Mahoney, J; Rapid Commun Mass Spectrom 1991, V5, P441 CAPLUS
- (12) Nagaoka, S; J Phys Chem 1992, V96, P2754 CAPLUS
- (13) Nielsen, M; Chem Phys Lett 2000, V330, P558 CAPLUS
- (14) Olumee, Z; Rapid Commun Mass Spectrom 1995, V9, P744 CAPLUS
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- (16) Rodriguez-Santiago, L; J Phys Chem A 2000, V104, P1256 CAPLUS
- (17) Strupat, K; Int J Mass Spectrom Ion Processes 1991, V111, P89 CAPLUS
- (18) Strupat, K; Int J Mass Spectrom Ion Processes 1997, V169/170, P43 CAPLUS
- (19) Surman, D; J C S Commun 1981, P324 CAPLUS
- (20) Takayama, M; Int J Mass Spectrom 1998, V181, PL1 CAPLUS
- (21) Takayama, M; J Am Soc Mass Spectrom 2001, V12, P420 CAPLUS
- (22) Vidavsky, I; J Am Chem Soc 1994, V116, P5865 CAPLUS
- (23) Vorst, H; Rapid Commun Mass Spectrom 1990, V4, P202 CAPLUS
- (24) Williams, D; J Am Chem Soc 1981, V103, P5700 CAPLUS
- (25) Yamashita, M; J Phys Chem 1984, V88, P4451 CAPLUS
- (26) Zubarev, R; J Am Chem Soc 1998, V120, P3265 CAPLUS
- (27) Zubarev, R; J Am Chem Soc 1999, V121, P2857 CAPLUS

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LA English  
CC 34-3 (Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins)  
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ST bond cleavage peptide MALDI deuterium exchange mol structure detn  
IT Laser ionization mass spectrometry  
(photodesorption, matrix-assisted; study of N-C $\alpha$  bond cleavage of the peptide backbone via hydrogen abstraction using MALDI and deuterium exchange techniques)  
IT Laser desorption mass spectrometry  
(photoionization, matrix-assisted; study of N-C $\alpha$  bond cleavage of the peptide backbone via hydrogen abstraction using MALDI and deuterium exchange techniques)  
IT Bond cleavage  
Exchange reaction  
Molecular structure determination methods  
(study of N-C $\alpha$  bond cleavage of the peptide backbone via hydrogen abstraction using MALDI and deuterium exchange techniques)  
IT Peptides, properties  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(study of N-C $\alpha$  bond cleavage of the peptide backbone via hydrogen abstraction using MALDI and deuterium exchange techniques)  
IT 404956-26-9 404956-28-1  
RL: PRP (Properties)  
(study of N-C $\alpha$  bond cleavage of the peptide backbone via hydrogen abstraction using MALDI and deuterium exchange techniques)  
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- (7) Karas, M; Int J Mass Spectrom Ion Processes 1987, V78, P53 CAPLUS
- (8) Lennon, J; Protein Science 1997, V6, P2446 CAPLUS
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- (11) Mahoney, J; Rapid Commun Mass Spectrom 1991, V5, P441 CAPLUS
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- (14) Olumee, Z; Rapid Commun Mass Spectrom 1995, V9, P744 CAPLUS
- (15) Reiber, D; Anal Chem 1998, V70, P673 CAPLUS
- (16) Rodriguez-Santiago, L; J Phys Chem A 2000, V104, P1256 CAPLUS
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- (22) Vidavsky, I; J Am Chem Soc 1994, V116, P5865 CAPLUS
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- (25) Yamashita, M; J Phys Chem 1984, V88, P4451 CAPLUS
- (26) Zubarev, R; J Am Chem Soc 1998, V120, P3265 CAPLUS
- (27) Zubarev, R; J Am Chem Soc 1999, V121, P2857 CAPLUS

AN 1994:265061 CAPLUS  
DN 120:265061  
ED Entered STN: 28 May 1994  
TI Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometry Of Underivatized Single-Stranded DNA  
Oligomers by Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption  
AU Wu, Kuang Jen; Shaler, Thomas A.; Becker, Christopher H.  
CS Molecular Physics Laboratory, SRI International, Menlo Park, CA, 94025,  
USA  
SO Analytical Chemistry (1994), 66(10), 1637-45  
CODEN: ANCHAM; ISSN: 0003-2700  
DT Journal  
LA English  
CC 9-5 (Biochemical Methods)  
Section cross-reference(s): 6, 73  
AB Matrix-assisted laser desorption with concomitant  
ionization (MALDI) in conjunction with time-of-flight mass  
spectrometry (TOF-MS) has been used to analyze underivatized random-base  
single-stranded DNA (ssDNA) oligomers ranging from 10 to 89 nucleotides in  
length by embedding them in a solid matrix of  
3-hydroxypicolinic acid. At 355-nm desorption wavelength, mass  
spectra of pos. and neg. ions measured by reflecting and linear  
time-of-flight mass spectrometers are compared. Results from the linear  
system show the ionization yield is approx. equal for each polarity.  
Metastable ion decay is significant for the larger ssDNA oligomer ions,  
which results in a decrease in signal intensity and the broadening of mass  
peaks. To obtain an acceptable signal-to-noise ratio on a reflecting TOF  
system, a higher laser irradiance is needed, which consequently causes  
further degradation of mass resolution. With the apparent advantages of better  
sensitivity and mass resolution, it is concluded that a linear TOF system is  
better suited for the mass spectrometric anal. of ssDNA oligomers larger  
than about a 25-mer. The current system permits one-base resolution up to  
about a 40-mer. Mass accuracy for a 20-mer or smaller is within  
 $\pm 0.05\%$ . Comparison of mass spectra from 5-ns and 35-ps pulse widths at  
the same energy d. shows no significant differences. Mechanisms for  
oligonucleotide ion production in these expts. are discussed.  
ST DNA mass spectrometry laser desorption; time of flight mass  
spectrometry DNA; hydroxypicolinate matrix DNA mass spectrometry  
IT Mass spectra  
(of underivatized single-stranded DNA oligomers)  
IT Deoxyribonucleic acids  
RL: ANST (Analytical study)  
(single-stranded, time-of-flight mass spectrometry of underivatized, by  
matrix-assisted laser desorption)  
IT Mass spectrometry  
(photodesorption, laser-induced, matrix-assisted, of  
underivatized single-stranded DNA oligomers)  
IT Mass spectrometry  
(time-of-flight, of underivatized single-stranded DNA oligomers)  
IT 874-24-8, 3-Hydroxypicolinic acid  
RL: ANST (Analytical study)  
(in time-of-flight mass spectrometry of underivatized single-stranded  
DNA oligomers)

ANSWER 20 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1994:265061 CAPLUS

DN 120:265061

ED Entered STN: 28 May 1994

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AU Wu, Kuang Jen; Shaler, Thomas A.; Becker, Christopher H.

CS Molecular Physics Laboratory, SRI International, Menlo Park, CA, 94025, USA

SO Analytical Chemistry (1994), 66(10), 1637-45

CODEN: ANCHAM; ISSN: 0003-2700

DT Journal

LA English

CC 9-5 (Biochemical Methods)

Section cross-reference(s): 6, 73

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ST DNA mass spectrometry laser desorption; time of flight mass spectrometry DNA; hydroxypicolinate matrix DNA mass spectrometry

IT Mass spectra  
(of underivatized single-stranded DNA oligomers)

IT Deoxyribonucleic acids  
RL: ANST (Analytical study)  
(single-stranded, time-of-flight mass spectrometry of underivatized, by matrix-assisted laser desorption)

IT Mass spectrometry  
(photodesorption, laser-induced, matrix-assisted, of underivatized single-stranded DNA oligomers)

IT Mass spectrometry  
(time-of-flight, of underivatized single-stranded DNA oligomers)

IT 874-24-8, 3-Hydroxypicolinic acid

RL: ANST (Analytical study)  
(in time-of-flight mass spectrometry of underivatized single-stranded DNA oligomers)

ANSWER 17 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1996:222109 CAPLUS

ED Entered STN: 16 Apr 1996

TI Functionality analysis of polymers by MALDI-MS

AU Pasch, H.

CS Deutsches Kunststoff-Institut, Darmstadt, 64289, Germany

SO Book of Abstracts, 211th ACS National Meeting, New Orleans, LA, March 24-28 (1996), POLY-374 Publisher: American Chemical Society, Washington, D. C.

CODEN: 62PIAJ

DT Conference; Meeting Abstract

LA English

AB Matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization mass

spectrometry (MALDI-MS) is a new, most promising method for the anal. of oligomers and polymers with respect to molar mass and chemical composition. By embedding macromols. in a suitable matrix and irradiating the sample with laser pulses, intact mol. ions are produced, which are analyzed in a time-of-flight mass spectrometer. A major advantage of MALDI-MS over other MS techniques is the significant reduction of fragmentation and the extended mass range. The talk will discuss the application of MALDI-MS in functionality anal. of telechelic oligomers and macromonomers. It will demonstrate that in addition to molar mass information the functionality type distribution can be obtained. In combination with liquid chromatog. MALDI-MS can be used as a molar mass and chemical composition sensitive detector.